Pictorial Reflex of Salt Lake City and Vicinity

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PICTORIAL REFLEX

OF SALT LAKE CITY AND VICINITY

With condensed epitome of Utah's People, Resources, Climate and other information useful to visitors and residents.

PUBLISHED AND COPYRIGHTED BY C. R. SAVAGE, ART BAZAR, SALT LAKE CITY. THIRTEENTH EDITION, ENLARGED, IMPROVED NINETEEN HUNDRED AND ONE

ENGRAVED AND PRINTED BY
THE WILLIAMSON-HAFFNER ENGRAVING CO.
DENVER, COLO.

INTRODUCTORY.

Utah, now the "Bee Hive" state of the Rocky Mountain region, has always commanded an unusual share of public attention, formerly from the fact that her people were regarded as horned curiosities, and more recently on account of her scenic attractions, climate, and inexhaustible resources.

The Reflex aims to truthfully portray, by original photographs and accurate descriptions from strictly reliable sources, some of the most attractive features of interest to the general public, and as such is respectfully submitted by

THE PUBLISHER.

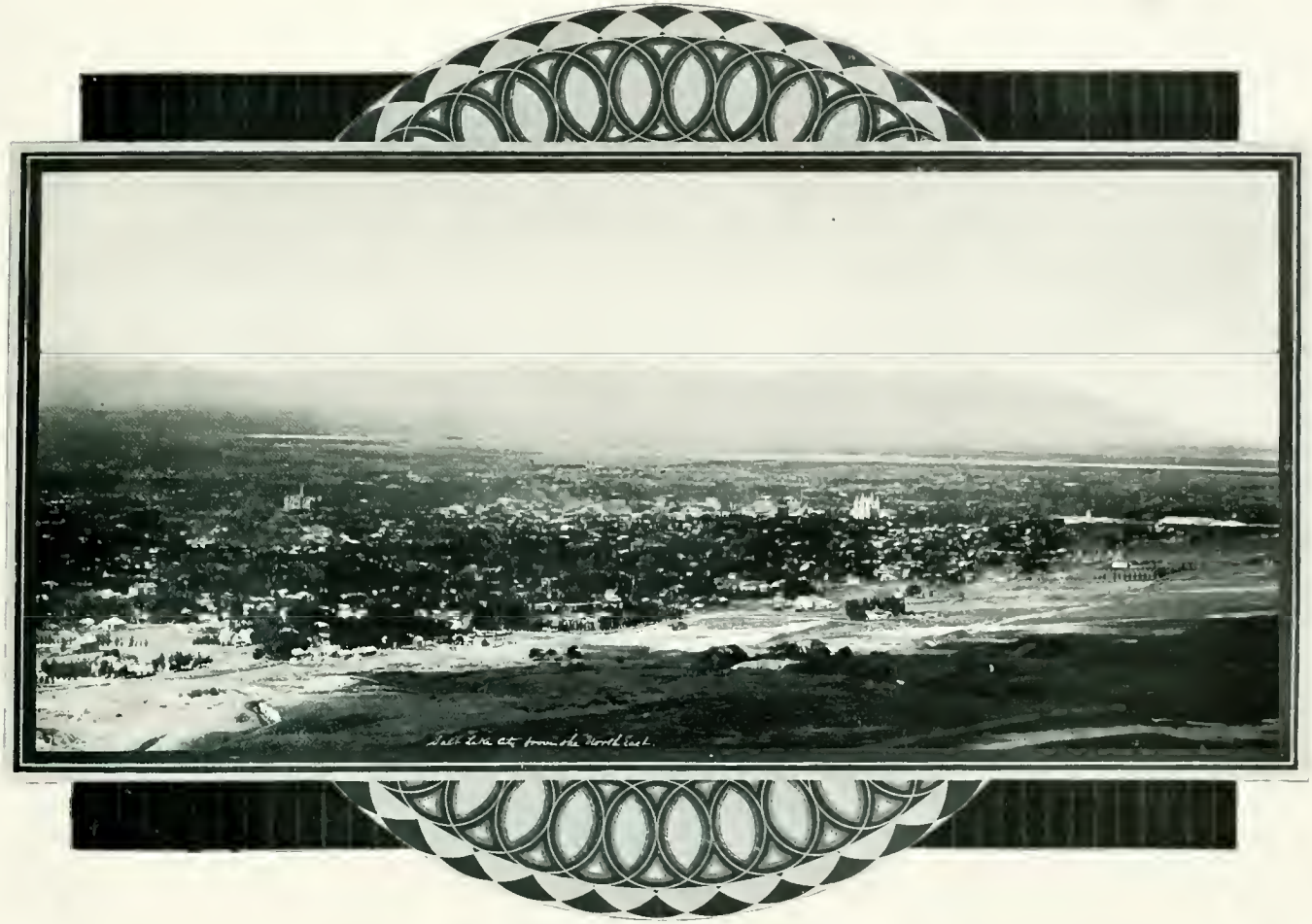
TO OUR PATRONS.

This edition, like all its predecessors, is in keeping not only with the progress of Salt Lake City and the State, but pictorially it is up to the latest developements of art. Many additional illustrations are given, the subject matter has been revised and brought to date, and the typographical finish is worthy of the whole as a reliable "Reflex" of this lovely City and enterprising Utah.

The Reflex is indeed a silent missionary of truth and right; in past editions it has found its way through tourists and representative citizens into "every nation under the sun," for it has been and is the harbinger of peace and good will to all men, representing as it does, without hypocricy or deceit, the proud record of a once-smitten people as manifested in and by their works.

To a discriminating and intelligent people this new edition is respectfully submitted, by its Publisher,

C. R. SAVAGE.

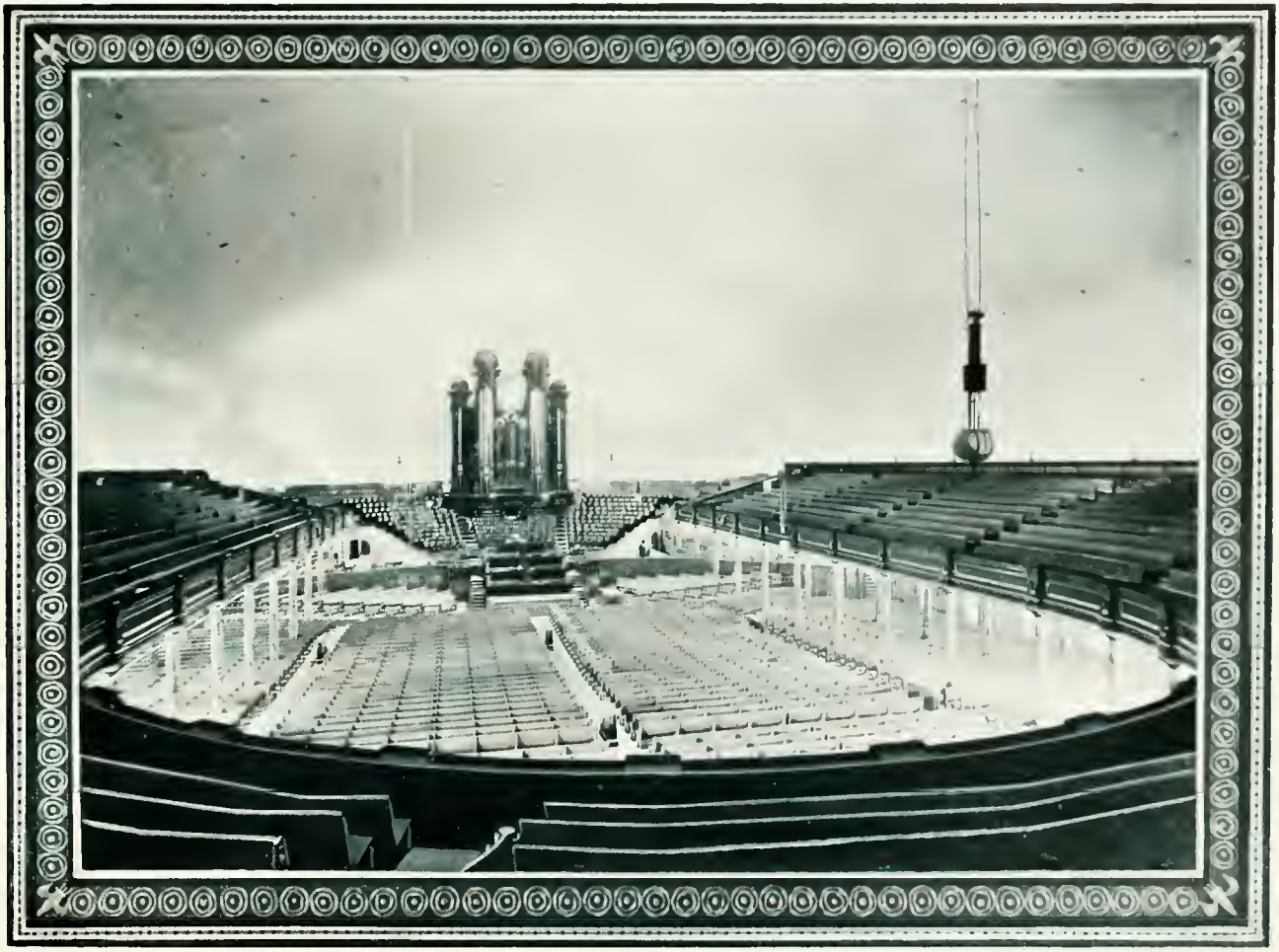


SALT LAKE CITY, FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

THE WASATCH RANGE, FROM ANDERSON'S TOWER.

THE TEMPLE, FROM THE SOUTH-EAST.

THE TABERNACLE, FROM THE SOUTH.



INTERIOR OF THE TABERNACLE, FROM EAST END.

CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE PRESIDENT.
BEEHIVE HOUSE.

STATUE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.

GRAVE OF BRIGHAM YOUNG.
LION HOUSE.

NEW EAGLE GATE.
GARDO HOUSE.

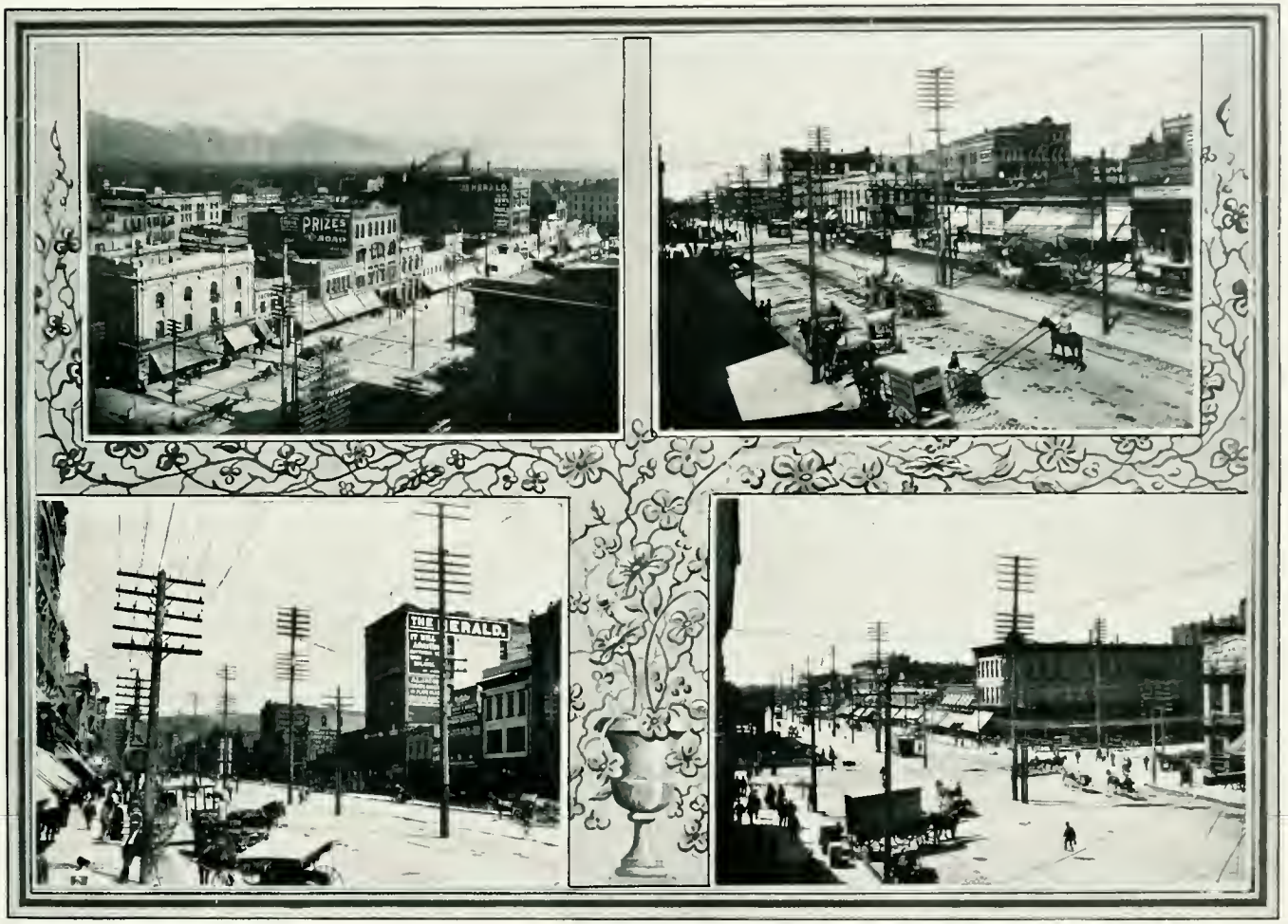
ANGEL MORONI, ON TOP OF TEMPLE.
TITHING HOUSE.

OLD EAGLE GATE.
SALT LAKE THEATER.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S SCHOOL HOUSE.
KENYON HOTEL.

SECTION OF TABERNACLE ROOF.

OLDEST HOUSE IN THE CITY. ERECTED 1847
KNUTSFORD HOTEL.



STREET SCENES IN SALT LAKE CITY.

LOOKING SOUTH FROM HEADQUARTERS.
OFFICERS' RESIDENCES.

BAND STAND.
PARADE GROUND AND COMPANY QUARTERS
LOOKING SOUTH FROM BAND STAND.

COMPANY QUARTERS.
OFFICER'S RESIDENCE.

VIEWS AT FORT DOUGLAS.

ALL HALLOWS COLLEGE (CATHOLIC).

LATTER DAY SAINTS BUSINESS COLLEGE.

NORMAL SCHOOL, STATE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

ROWLAND HALL SEMINARY (EPISCOPALIAN)

ENGINEERS' BUILDING, STATE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

GORDON ACADEMY (JOINT PATRONAGE).

LIBRARY BUILDING, STATE UNIVERSITY OF UTAH.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

ASSEMBLY HALL.
ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL.

SALT PALACE.
ALTA CLUB.

ST. ANN'S ORPHANAGE.
ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

WASATCH MOUNTAINS, FROM LIBERTY PARK.
PICNIC PARTY IN LIBERTY PARK.

PHARAOH'S GLEN, PARLEY'S CANON.
SCENE AT THE LAGOON.

BLACK BASS FISHING, LAGOON
CALDER'S PARK.

PLEASURE RESORTS NEAR BY.

CULMER BLOCK.
BOARD OF TRADE.
TEMPLETON BLOCK.

CULLEN HOTEL.
COMMERCIAL BLOCK.

DOOLY BLOCK.
HOOPER BLOCK.
MC CORMICK BLOCK.

BATHING AT SALT AIR.
INTERIOR DANCING PAVILION.

SALT AIR.

SOUTH-EAST FRONT.
NORTH-WEST FRONT.

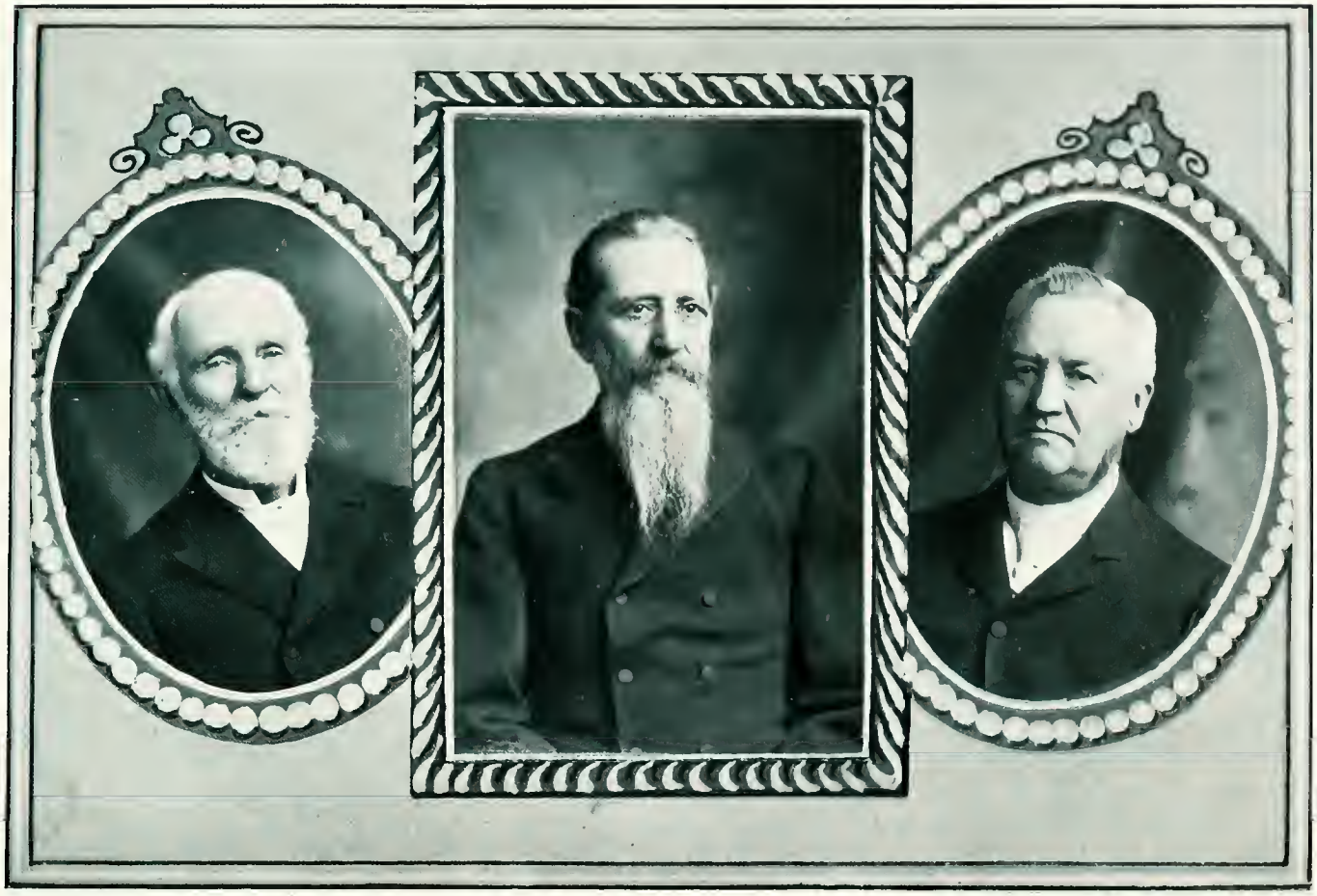
SALT AIR BEACH AND PAVILION.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.
WILFORD WOODRUFF.

JOSEPH SMITH.

JOHN TAYLOR.
LORENZO SNOW.

PRESIDENTS OF THE MORMON CHURCH.



JOHN R. WINDER.
BORN DECEMBER 21, 1821.

JOSEPH F. SMITH.
BORN NOVEMBER 13, 1838.

ANTHON H. LUND.
BORN MAY 15, 1844

FIRST PRESIDENCY OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS, OCTOBER, 1901

FIRST BAPTIST.
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.
FIRST CONGREGATIONAL.

ST. MARK'S CATHEDRAL (EPISCOPAL).
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.
ST. PAUL'S (EPISCOPAL).

SWEDISH LUTHERAN.
JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.
FIRST METHODIST.

DENOMINATIONAL CHURCHES OF SALT LAKE CITY

FRANLIN.
EMERSON.
JACKSON.

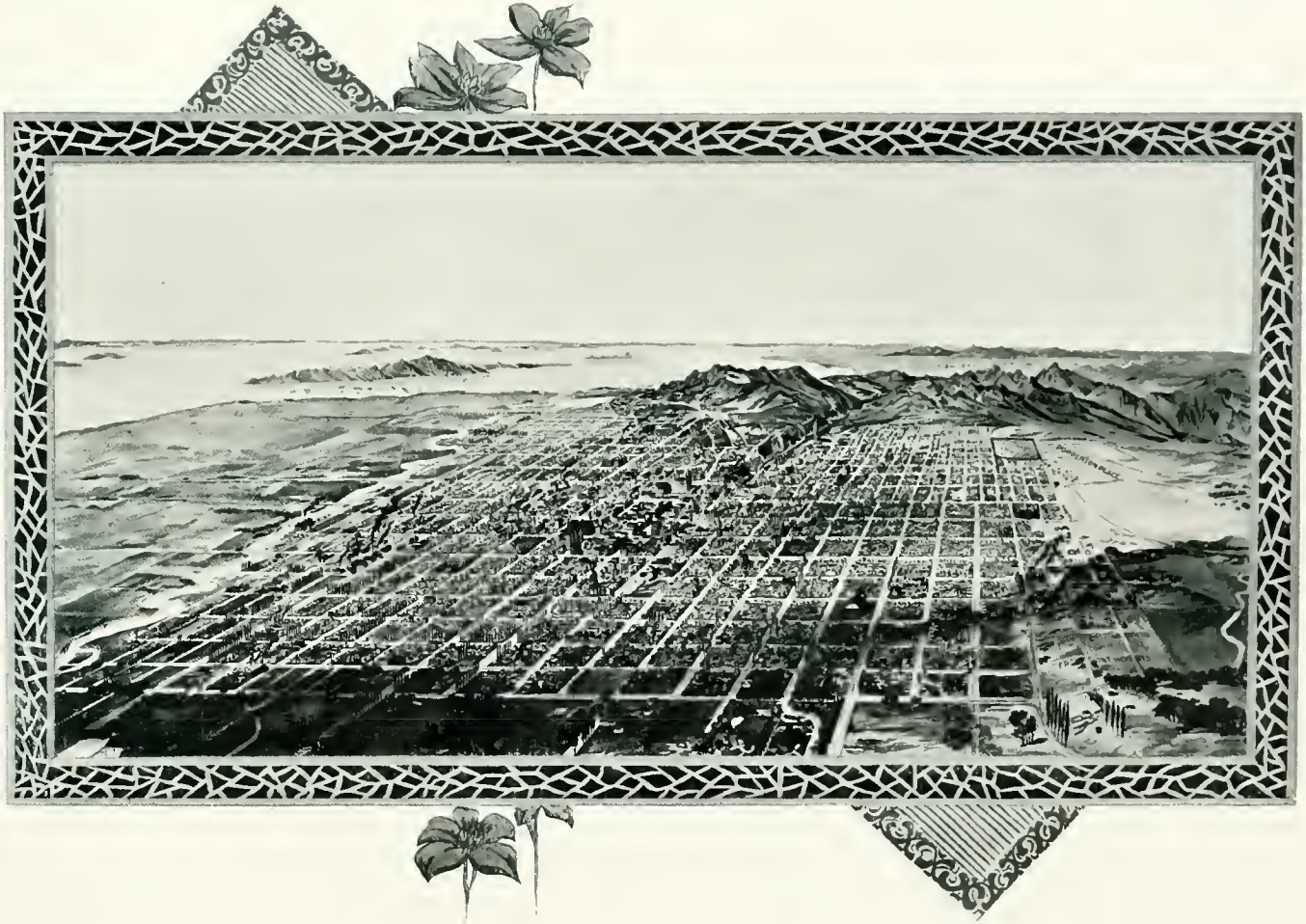
RIVERSIDE.
LINCOLN.
HAMILTON.

WASHINGTON.
ELEVENTH DISTRICT.
OQUIRRH.

LOWELL.
FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.
WASATCH.

PUBLIC OR DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

TYPES OF INDIANS.



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF SALT LAKE CITY AND SURROUNDINGS.

UTAH'S BEST CROP.
GATHERED BY C. R. SAVAGE.
ART BAZAR, SALT LAKE CITY UTAH.
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DESCRIPTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS

In this Pictorial Reflex of Salt Lake City and Vicinity

(Page 1.) VIEW OF THE CITY FROM NORTH-EAST.

This startling panoramic scene includes a large share of the City, particularly its central part, the Temple and other buildings standing out in prominence, while the western boundaries seem to touch the beautiful Oquirrh range of mountains; and in the northwestern distance, the far-famed Salt Lake with its lovely islands and the far off horizon, make a picture as unique as it is beautiful, and as inspiring as its realities are found to be by experienced tourists from afar.

(Page 2.) THE WASATCH RANGE, FROM ANDERSON'S TOWER.

The sky outlines of this range are as potent in attraction as are the slopes thereof; the peaks are nearly twelve thousand feet above sea level, the hoary clefts or canons are of surpassing grandeur. And as the transient visitor or lover of nature (gazing through a rarer atmosphere than his own) thinks that in a few brief steps he could explore, climb, those glorious steeps, he would find that time and toil alike would be the price and penalty of curiosity or desire. The intervening land between the city and the base of the mountains is dotted with homes and cultivated fields; in fact, there are but few spots unoccupied now in the eastern half of the Valley. The streams known as Emigration, Parley's, Mill, Big and Little Cottonwood Creeks pour down their crystal waters in great abundance, to fructify and cover with herbage that once desolate soil which the industry of man has interlaced with tiny canals, making a very net-work of irrigation ditches which traverse the entire surface of available land, the result in many instances being wonderful both as to the quantity and quality of crops and fruits produced.

Fort Douglas and the State Penitentiary are both within the range of sight on this Eastern slope.

(Page 3.) TEMPLE, FROM THE TEMPLETON BUILDING.

The Salt Lake Temple is by far the most expensive and pretentious building ever erected by the "Mormons." Its completion involved forty years of labor and sacrifice. The corner stones of the building were laid by Brigham Young, April 6, 1853. The edifice stands upon what is known as the east side of the Temple Block, upon the identical spot designated by President Young on the day that the Pioneers arrived in the Valley of the Great Salt Lake, July 24, 1847.

The Temple was dedicated April 6, 1893, by President Woodruff. Services were continued for over three weeks in order that some 75,000 persons from all parts of Utah, Idaho, Canada, Mexico, Arizona, Colorado, and the "islands of the seas" might attend the ceremonial. By the courtesy of President Woodruff, the general public was admitted to view the interior the day preceding the dedicatory services.

The building itself is 186 feet long by 99 feet in width. The foundation is 10 feet thick, and the same below the surface, but the walls were drawn in from story to story until they only measured 5 feet at the square, 100 feet above the basement.

All the outer walls and towers are of granite, quarried some twenty miles from the city. Most of this material came in later years by rail, but at first ox-teams afforded the only method of transportation, involving enormous cost.

Its architecture is symbolic throughout, and consequently unique. Three towers adorn each end, the center ones being the highest, and the eastern three being higher than the western. The east center one, 220 feet high, is surmounted by the majestic figure of the Angel "Moroni," 12½ feet in height, made of hammered copper, gilded.

Some of the rooms are of astonishing grandeur and beauty, others less ornate are yet characteristically chaste and attractive. Hot water is used for heating, and electric lights for illumination both inside and out. Sanitary appliances are perfect, and two elevators are ready for use as circumstances may require.

Varied estimates have been made as to the cost of this grand edifice. Probably from three to four million dollars were expended upon it. Much of this was, however, as is known, in kind, and part in labor, although prior to its completion considerable cash was donated for its interior appointments. The whole was essentially voluntary, and the building being erected more for ordinances than for general worship, it will, of course, be understood that none but members of the Church in good standing are permitted to enter it.

The surrounding grounds (10 acres), artistically ornamented with lawns, flowers, shrubs, and trees, are open daily. In the same inclosure is the famous Tabernacle with its magnificent organ, and the Assembly Hall used for the meetings of the Stake authorities and their auxiliary Quorums of the acting Priesthood.

(Page 4.) EXTERIOR OF THE TABERNACLE FROM THE SOUTH.

The genius of this wonderful people for great gatherings, such as their annual and semi-annual Conferences, and the habit of bringing together for Sabbath services, members of the faith from the twenty-five (originally 20) wards of Salt Lake City, doubtless led to the conception and erection of this vast auditorium (150x250 and 80 feet high), it being at the time the largest house for religious worship in the world, where hearing is an indispensable.

The first stone of this building was laid April 5th, 1865, and it was completed and dedicated October 6th, 1867. Some monster concerts have been given within its walls: Patti, Juch, and other noted singers have sung there, while the greatest of musical conductors, such as the late far-famed P. S. Gilmore, Theo. Thomas, and John Philip Sousa have led therein their associates to increased appreciation and renown. The cost of the building was about $300,000.

(Page 5.) INTERIOR OF THE TABERNACLE FROM EAST END.

This view of the huge interior is taken from the east end of the surrounding gallery, and gives a good idea as to its use and convenience for large congregations. For many years the semi-annual Conferences assembled in a huge bowery erected on the same block, but this not being suitable for wet weather, President Brigham Young determined on an effort to accommodate the immense number who are convened on such occasions. It is almost needless to say that this building was only ample for a little while, though its seating capacity is about 7,000 (yet a greater number has been packed into it) and now overflow meetings are indispensable on special occasions.

The construction of this building is unique, in that it is without a pillar support. The latticed truss work of the roof is ten feet from ceiling to shingles, and its mammoth arches rest upon forty-four stone piers, giving the semi-oval appearance which it presents. Between the sand-stone piers, there are twenty double doors, each nine feet wide, and all opening outward. With these and the capacious stairways from the gallery, it is said that the largest congregation can find egress in less than five minutes.

The facilities for ventilation come from two large windows in the roof, and from glazed sash between the piers and above the doos, which insure both light and circulation. For evening services, concerts, and entertainments, electricity is used for lighting, and in cold weather its great spaces are made warm and comfortable by steam.

The Great Organ is a remarkable feature of this world-famed building. Its dimensions are 30x33 feet and it is 48 feet high. Its bellows are inflated by air from four large water motors, and its compass comprises 67 stops and 2648 pipes. The seats as seen in proximity thereto accommodate an unpaid choir of 400, but for great choruses this is frequently enlarged to 600.

The choir is under the direction of Prof. Evan Stephens, whose ability as a leader has been tested musically in all directions, while his labor and studious efforts have for many years been unremittingly seconded by the equally accomplished late organist, Prof. Joseph J. Daynes. This grand

body of singers had the distinguished honor of securing second prize in the Grand International Chorus Contest at the Columbian World's Exhibition, for which they had less than three months' notice.

The main work for this combination is for the Sabbath services, where the singing is congregational, or solely by the Choir as may seem desirable. It may be noted, too, that many of the musical exercises, consisting of solos, hymns, and anthems, are original, or composed by prominent musicians and poets of the Church. The instrument itself was originally of Utah creation, and its original construction, thirty-five years ago, was superintended by Mr. Joseph Ridges, and afterwards many valuable improvements were made by Messrs. Johnson and Taylor. Quite recently the Kimball Organ Company of Boston has enlarged the power, capacity, and range of what was long recognized a wonderful instrument. Now, however, it is second to none in the instrumental world. Free recitals are given Wednesdays, and Saturdays at 5:30 p. m., when from one to two thousand persons enjoy gratuitously such selections as display the marvelous compass of the grand instrument, from the softest tones to its surprising *vox humano,* and from that to its mighty thunders in the grand "Hallelujah" chorus, and the most elaborate productions of the grandest musical kings.

The organ is now in the charge of Prof. James McClellan (a Utahan), whose natural genius has been cultivated in the best musical schools of the United States and Germany; for the privilege of listening to these grand recitals, visiting thousands are weekly and freely admitted by the thoughtful kindness of President Lorenzo Snow, under whose direction the late improvements were consumated, at a cost of over twelve thousand dollars.

At the general Sabbath services the four rows of seats below the choir are occupied by dignitaries and officials holding different grades of Priesthood in the Church. The upper one is reserved for the First Presidency, the second for the Twelve Apostles, the third for the Presidency of the Stake, his counselors, expected speakers and others, while the fourth and lowest is reserved for the lesser or Aaronic Priesthood, and until recently for those who administered the sacrament, which occurred every Sabbath, occupying about an hour, water being used instead of wine. The sacrament is now administered only in the respective Ward Meeting Houses each Sunday evening. All the seats in the Tabernacle and Ward Meeting Houses are free, no collections are taken, services being every Sunday at 2 p. m. in the former, and in the latter at 6:30, usually. No visitor to Salt Lake should fail to attend one of those services, which occupy about an hour and a half, the only restriction being that those who attend are expected to remain until the close.

(Page 6.) CITY AND COUNTY BUILDING.

This grand City and County Building combined, is situated on the ten-acre block once known as Emigration Square, between First and Second East and Fourth and Fifth South streets. It is a pretentious building in what is called the Romanesque style of architecture, five stories in height and 272x156 feet on the ground. Conspicuous over all surrounding buildings is the central tower, 250 feet high, surmounted by the figure of Columbia. The four corner towers, with emblematical statuary, are 120 feet in height. Kyune (Utah) stone and brick are the materials used. The several stories are fire-proof; the cost was nearly $900,000. The grounds are beautifully parked and lighted by electricity at night, and in the daytime there is occasionally permission to look from the summit of the central tower upon the loveliest and most extensive panorama of combined rural, city, and mountain scenery to be seen anywhere in the West.

(Page 7.) LION AND BEE HIVE HOUSES, THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE PRESIDENT. STATUE OF PRESIDENT BRIGHAM YOUNG. GRAVE OF PRESIDENT YOUNG.

The Lion House and the Bee Hive House are noted as having been the residences of President Brigham Young and his extensive family. The former was built in 1853-4 and the latter some time afterward.

President Young exhibited his love for emblematic decoration by placing the lion couchant over the vestibule of the Lion House, which gave the name to the residence. The bee hive crowning the near-by pretentious edifice, gave it the title of the "Bee Hive House," which it veritably was, for in and around it were the conveniences for a pioneer family and workmen in great numbers. It is now the official residence of President Lorenzo Snow, changed and much improved since its first erection.

Between the two residences mentioned will be observed the once private offices of President Young. Here he used to receive visitors and meet with his associate officials of the

Church. They are similarly used at the present time by President Snow, his counselors and the requisite clerical aid. The Deseret Telegraph had its original quarters here, and through it communication was had with presiding men all over the Territory, so that any intimation of danger from hostile Indians or other matters, were thus quickly known, and aid or counsel was tendered, as the case might suggest. Its wires are now used for general purposes all over the State by the Western Union Telegraph Company, who bought it out.

Passing east from these offices and under the Eagle Gate, then turning to the right at the first street, brings the visitor to the grave of President Brigham Young, the once great Leader, Pioneer, and Prophet of the "Mormon" people. Thousands visit in appreciative mood this sacred locality, where all that was mortal of this mighty man, who has been likened unto Moses, waits the trump of the resurrection.

History has not yet done justice to the character of Brigham Young, or to his mighty work. Even his own people, to whom his word was law, and by whom his judgment was unquestioned, fail somewhat in this respect. They know full well that he led a persecuted people from aggressive Illinois into the wilderness, where there was quietude and peace; that he gave uncounted suggestions and set an example by inaugurating all the improvements during the early years of colonization; that to his foresight and genius Salt Lake City owes its grandeur and beauty; that his imprint was but the foreshadowing of its destiny as the great metropolis of this entire inter-mountain region; that villages, towns, cities, school-houses, churches, and temples sprang up at the bidding of his inspirational power; that generations will continue to build upon the foundation he was privileged to lay; that his genius was far-reaching in all things pertaining to the upbuilding of the country; and that as the years roll by the value of his work increases and the power of his inspirational mentality stands out in bolder relief.

His monument, in bronze and granite, coupled with the Pioneers, and glorified with emblematic figures, was designed by a Utah artist, Dallin, and erected at a cost of $35,000. It now stands at the head of what is known as Main street (in proximity to the Great Temple and the Church publishing house). The monument is but a slight tribute to his acknowledged character, *for the State itself is his monument*, and this will endure when bronze and granite have crumbled into dust, particularly if the economic counsels he gave are heeded, for the burthen thereof to his beloved people was continuously, "Keep out of debt; develop your own resources; sustain home enterprise; be producers, and not consumers only; and let every working-man occupy his own house, and keep at least a year's supply of food on hand."

(Page 8.) GARDO HOUSE, EAGLE GATE, OLD AND NEW, STATUE OF MORONI, AND GENERAL TITHING STORE.

THE GARDO HOUSE was erected by Brigham Young, who intended to use it wherein to receive his friends. He died soon after its erection, when it was occupied as a parsonage by his successor, President John Taylor. Under the Confiscation Act of Congress it passed into the hands of a receiver, but was eventually released and used as a residence. Now it is private property, and retained among our illustrations only because of its historic associations.

THE EAGLE GATE, as it is called, is immediately east of the Bee Hive House; it was originally the gateway leading into President Young's private grounds, and also into City Creek Canon, which at that time was a toll road. The bird was carved in wood by Ralph Ramsey, a Northumbrian convert. To preserve it as an evidence of early budding art, along with those already mentioned, it has been lately coppered. The original pedestals upon which its supports stood have also been rebuilt in a more artistic style, so that as a land-mark and a memory it may now remain for many years to come.

The figure on this page (8) is the ideal representation of the Angel Moroni—of Book of Mormon history—which crowns the summit of the central eastern tower of the Salt Lake Temple. The figure itself is 13½ feet in height, made of copper and richly gilded. The trumpet in its hand typifies the proclamation of the Gospel predicted in the 14th Rev., 6th verse.

GENERAL TITHING STORE. This is the repository for the reception and distribution of the tithes of Church members, in kind or otherwise, which constitutes the revenue and treasury of the Church, it having been always understood that this payment was a tenet of the Church, the evidence of abiding faith, and the key to many blessings which all good Saints desire to reach. Its distribution is to workmen and employees upon Temples or other edifices for the Church, the poor and needy of its members, and in years gone

by for the Indians whose hunting grounds were being occupied by a growing community.

(Page 9.) KENYON AND KNUTSFORD HOTELS. PRESIDENT YOUNG'S SCHOOL-HOUSE. OLDEST HOUSE IN THE CITY. SECTIONS OF THE TABERNACLE ROOF.

The two leading hotels of Salt Lake City are the Knutsford and the Kenyon. The first is located on the corner of First East and Third South streets; it has 300 rooms, and is elegantly appointed throughout. Prices from $3 to $5 per day. G. S. Holmes, Manager.

The Kenyon is found at the south-east corner of Second South and Main streets, almost in the heart of the city. It is newly fitted out with all modern appliances for comfort; has 81 bath suites at $4.00 per day; 100 rooms at $3.00 per day; and 100 at $2.50 per day. D. S. Porter, Manager. Both are palatial outwardly; internally they have all modren appliances for use and comfort.

The Cullen, Walker, Manitou, St. James, and numerous other family hotels are located near the central part of the business section of the city, and restaurants to suit every purse abound; prices as low and services as good as anywhere in the United States.

Immediately north-east of the Eagle Gate is THE OLD SCHOOL HOUSE, where the children of President Young were educated. The third house east, called "The White House," was among the first erected after the Old Fort was abandoned. It was occupied for many years by the first wife and family of President Young.

THE OLDEST HOUSE. The unique relic here illustrated dates away back to Pioneer days. It was one of the first buildings erected in the "Old Fort," and it is to-day the only remaining one of that historic time. The susceptible observer holds in reverence this rare old house, mayhap, indulges a hope that from its present location in the rear of Zebulon Jacob's residence, corner of First North and West Temple, it may yet be transferred and preserved with sacred and jealous care, say in a treasure house with other mementos, if such there are, of "the times which tried men's souls."

The section of the TABERNACLE ROOF is introduced as an illustration to show the method of its construction. It is known as the "Howe truss" principle, being susceptible of sustaining an extraordinary strain and weight at the same time. Solidity and strength are its great characteristics.

(Page 10.) STREET SCENES IN SALT LAKE CITY.

These several views give a good idea of the boulevard character of the streets of Salt Lake City. There is ample room for traffic and transit; the sidewalks are a marvel to the visitor from other States. The stream which course down each side are refreshing and novel to the eye. Street car service is good; telegraph and telephone poles are out of the way in the event of fires, and the old-fashioned prejudice as to the width of the streets is fast disappearing.

(Page 11.) FORT DOUGLAS.

Among the attractions of the suburbs of Salt Lake City, Fort Douglas leads, commanding, as it does, a view of the lake and the surrounding country. It is beautifully laid out, is a full regimental post, and was founded by General Patrick Edward Connor, who came to Utah in command of the California Volunteers in 1862. The waters of Red Butte Canon are used to beautify and keep alive the shrubbery and gardens. It is now reached by two car lines, one passing through Eagle Gate and First street and the other along east Second South. The dress parades and band concerts attract thousands of visitors. When enjoying the luxury of a carriage ride, do not fail to pay a visit to this interesting spot. The distance from the center of Salt Lake City is about three miles, and the street care fare only 5c each way. The elevation is 600 feet above the city.

From the table land on which the Fort is built there is a grand panoramic view of the entire valley, Salt Lake City in the immediate foreground, with the lake shimmering around its islands in the distance, the grand and hoary Wasatch for a background, and in the west, as the boundary of this lovely valley, is the Oquirrh Mountains, which, seen in the western distance, divide Salt Lake from Toocle valley. The well known "Old Reliable" mining camp of Bingham Canon is some twenty miles distant, south-west, and is reached by the Rio Grande Western Railway. Gold, silver, and lead in immense quantities are annually produced by the different methods. The broad tract of land lying beyond the city is being rapidly reclaimed and brought under cultivation by means of canals, which have their sources in the River Jordan, the outlet of Utah Lake, the starting point being the Narrows,

at the south end of Salt Lake valley, about twenty-five miles away.

(Page 12.) EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. LATTER-DAY SAINTS' UNIVRSITY. ROWLAND HALL SEMINARY (EPISCOPALIAN). ALL HALLOWS COLLEGE (CATHOLIC.) GORDON ACADEMY (JOINT PATRONAGE). UTAH UNIVERSITY (3 BUILDINGS.)

Higher education was a dream of the Pioneers, for the last named institution was the first projected. Years were spent in anticipation and preparation, since State aid was inevitably meagre from a people so lately despoiled and driven. Now the dream is in process of grand fulfillment; ample grounds, new buildings, State aid and land endowments; a full corps of professors and a crowding host of students tell the story of progress, and prophesy of increasing and permanent success.

The State University embraces all the title implies, and in the Normal School, kindergarten and training are included. Laboratory work and manual training belong to and are features of the above, while every facility for the higher studies are amply provided and added to as the wisdom and experience of the regents determine in the evolution of so grand an institution. Some sixty acres of ground surrounding comprise the munificent gift of Congress, bestowed at the instigation of Utah's representatives, and a splendid tribute to the patriotism and growing importance to the nation of the "Mormon" people.

The Latter-Day Saints' University includes the teaching of the peculiar features of their faith, being under the surveillance and patronage of the Church, and well supplied with modern appliances for the many branches of modern education.

The others (denominational schools) are all co-workers in the great cause of needed education; they are all doing good work and drawing from a large radius an increasing number of aspiring students.

(Page 13.) ST. ANN'S ORPHANAGE (CATHOLIC). THE SALT PALACE. THE ASSEMBLY HALL. ALTA CLUB. ST. MARK'S AND HOLY CROSS HOSPITALS.

By the munificent liberality of Senator Kearns and wife, in particular, the first of these has been recently built, at a cost of $60,000, exclusive of internal fittings; and if philanthropy, sanctified of religious fervor, can find its opening among the unfortunates, surely this is destined to be a blessing to many. Its several rooms were furnished by other thoughtful philanthropists of the Mother Church.

The Salt Palace is a speculative creation from waters of the lake, in part. Amusement is its motto, and it caters to a large section who delight in the specialties which it provides.

The Assembly Hall is situated in the south-west corner of the Temple Block. This handsome edifice is 120x68 feet. It was superintended by Master Workman Henry Grow from designs by Mr. Obed Taylor. The central tower, 130 feet from the ground, sustains, as a vane the suggestive figure of an angel, with the trumpet of warning. Its interior is somewhat on the plan of the adjoining Tabernacle, but it is used mainly for the Stake Priesthood and as an overflow meeting house at the General Conferences. Some 2,400 people can be comfortably seated in its cozy interior, and when its fine organ and 100 choristers occupy, at such times, the west end of the building, it presents an attractive picture. Its interior decorations are chaste and suitable.

St. Mark's Hospital (Episcopal), opposite the Warm Springs, North, is easily reached by car lines. It is a well-appointed and superior institution, and has been a grand blessing to many who have needed the attention which it bestows, and which is in all respects first-class.

St. Mary's Hospital (Catholic), managed by the Sisters of the Holy Cross, is one of the most imposing and the largest and best appointed hospital in Utah. It was created at a cost of $100,000. It now contains 200 cots. Monthly subscriptions from miners and private patients sustain this good work, but its enlargement is already determined upon. The managers of its internal economy were originally from St. Mary's, Indiana. Their devotion is as phenomenal here as elsewhere. Visitors can reach the institution, which is situated between Tenth and Eleventh East, by taking the First South street electric cars.

(Page 14.) PLEASURE RESORTS NEAR-BY. †LIBERTY PARK (WITH PICNICKERS IN VIEW), PARLEY'S CANON (PHARAOH'S GLEN). †CALDER'S PARK, †LAGOON (TWO VIEWS).

The three marked † can be reached by street car and dummy lines. The cooling ride is a fine preparation for en-

joying the grounds, which are well laid out, and the entertainments which are provided are of a varied character. By day or night each may be visited with advantage, particularly during the heated term, when a change is desirable.

(Page 15.) BUSINESS BLOCKS—OLD AND NEW.

Dooly. The handsome and substantial, though sombre-looking structure, known as the *Dooly Block,* was, when built, quite an accession to the architecture of this city. Facing the north, its dark red stone front looks cold, but it makes a fine Postoffice at present.

The beautiful *McCormick Block,* on tne corner of First South and East Temple, is a building of which any city might be proud. It is built of dressed Kyune (Utah) stone, and having a southern aspect, with splendid elevator privileges, its multitude of sunny rooms are all easily rented at good prices.

The Commercial Block, one of the finest in the city, cost $250,000; has elevator and offices on upper floors, and the Commercial National Bank on the first floor; is on the corner of Commercial and Second South streets; was built in 1890.

The Culmer Block, on First South, just east of Main, is a a very pretentious looking structure, well occupied, and a credit to the City and State.

The Chamber of Commerce is on Second South, one and a half blocks west of Main street. It was built by the Board of Trade Building Company, at a cost of $68,000, the ground having been previously donated by adjacent property holders, was valued at $25,000. The rooms of the Chamber of Commerce are on the second floor, conveniently reached by passenger and freight elevators. The Pioneer or Masonic Library Association had its first quarters here, but the books, etc., have now been donated to the city, and are easily accessible to the public at the northern end of the Joint City and County Building.

The Hooper Block, East First South, along with the preceding ones, are given as specimens of commercial or business houses, which serve to show the enterprise and progress which is the best evidence of a live city and the faith of its builders as to its future.

Z. C. M. I., the Great Co-operative Store, is now in a transition condition, and is, therefore excluded from this addition, along with many others now building

The Salt Lake Theater, originally built by President Young, is situated on the corner of First East and First South streets. Its area is 174x80 feet, and height 75 feet from floor to ceiling. The stage is 62x32 feet. Its general capacity leaves room for seating 1,800 persons. All the appointments of this house are very complete. Ingress and egress are safe and easy, and, in fact, it is considered as well adapted for theatrical purposes as any theater in the Rocky Mountains.

See page 8 for cut of Salt Lake Theater.

(Page 16.) BEAUTIFUL SALTAIR.

This bathing resort is but twenty minutes' ride from Salt Lake City, via the Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railway. From an architectural standpoint, it has no peer in America, and for the purposes intended, no detail has been omitted that might make it a delightful place to spend a few hours, being always cool and pleasant in the hottest weather. Erected by citizens of Salt Lake City—the architecture being Moorish—it was commenced February 1, 1893, and completed June 1 the same year, at a cost of $250,000. It was built upon 2,500 ten-inch piling at the end of a pier, reaching 4,000 feet into the lake.

The total length of the buildings from east to west is 1,115 feet. It is crescent shaped in outline, with the convex side nearest the shore. The greatest width is 335 feet, and the height, from water to top of main tower, 125 feet. The lunch pavilion is 151x253 feet; size of dancing floor above it is 140x250 feet, without a pillar or other obstruction. The dancing pavilion is constructed after the style of roofing adopted in the Tabernacle (same size), but the frame work is of iron. There are 600 bath rooms. Bathers can be accommodated with any depth of water desired. At night 1,250 incandescent and forty arc lights give the place a fairy-like appearance, as these are reflected in the placid waters of the lake on a calm summer night.

The views presented are taken to show the bathing facilities from the annex, looking towards the main central tower—also the south front or entrance to the tower. Another shows the interior of the great dancing pavilion and the fourth the lake or north front. The central illustration is a bird's-eye view from the architect's plans, minus the annex. No visitor to Salt Lake City should fail to see this very interesting and wonderful creation, standing like an island in "the great dead sea of America."

As many as ten thousand visit this extraordinary resort on such high holidays as the 4th of July.

(Pages 17 and 18.) PRESIDENTS OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

First is the immortal founder of this still strange though now world-famed organization, Joseph Smith the Prophet, who was born December 23, 1805, in Sharon, Windsor County, Vermont. He experienced his first vision in the spring of 1820; received the plates and translated the Book of Mormon between September 1827 and 1829; organized the Church, April 6, 1830; and after innumerable vicissitudes and persecutions was finally, with his Brother Hyrum, assassinated by an armed mob, which attacked Carthage Jail, Illinois, June 27, 1844, while they were under the guaranteed protection of the Governor of the State.

Next is his great representative and successor, Brigham Young, the astute statesman and unexampled colonizer, who was born June 1, 1801, in Whittingham, Windsor County, Vermont; ordained an Apostle February 14, 1835; sustained as President of the Church December 27, 1847; and died in Salt Lake City, August 29, 1877.

His successor in this responsible position was John Taylor, who was born at Milnthorpe, Westmoreland, England, November 1, 1808; he came to the First Presidency October 10, 1880, and died, after a very active life as propagandist and legislator, near Salt Lake City.

Wilford Woodruff was born at Avon, Hartford County, Connecticut, March 1, 1807, and was the successor of President John Taylor. He enjoyed the reputation of having traveled farther and preached more than any of his associates in the ministry. He was one of the first Pioneers to look upon Salt Lake valley, and was always an indefatigable worker; his reputation for honesty and unfailing sincerity was never questioned. He died while on a visit to San Francisco, September 2, 1898. An immense concourse of people attended his funeral in the Tabernacle; his death was universally regretted by all classes of the community.

Lorenzo Snow succeeded President Woodruff. He was born April 3, 1814, at Mantua, Portage County, Ohio. Died October 10, 1901. He filled important missions during his life and was universally esteemed, as a man of honor and devotion to his faith.

Joseph F. Smith is his successor. He was born in Far West, Caldwell County, Mo., November 13, 1838. He is the son of Hyrum Smith, slain at Carthage, Mo. He has selected for counsellors John R. Winder, born December 11, 1821, and Anthon H. Lund, born May 15, 1844.

(Page 19.) DENOMINATIONAL CHURCHES OF SALT LAKE CITY.

St. Mary's Cathedral (Catholic), on Second East, between South Temple and First South streets, was the first non-Mormon church erected in Utah after its settlement. President Young donated $500 toward its erection. Sabbath services are held at 8, 9, and 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Mark's Cathedral (Episcopal) is two and a half blocks east of Main street, north side of First South. The building is 90 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 34 feet high. It was erected in 1871, at a cost of $45,000. A transept was afterward added and a fine pipe organ placed therein, at a cost of $5,000. Sabbath morning services at 11 a. m.; evening services, 7:30 p. m.

Presbyterian Church, corner Second South and Second East streets, is a plain, redwood, rustic edifice, has fine acoustic properties, and is a pleasant place in which to worship. Sabbath services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

St. Paul's Chapel (Episcopal), corner of Fourth South and Main streets, is a handsome stone building, neatly and artistically finished within and without. The rectory adjoins the Chapel. Times of service same as St. Mark's, above.

The Jewish Synagogue, located on Fifth East, between First and Second South streets, is an interesting building recently finished. It is one evidence of the cosmopolitan character of the population of Salt Lake.

The First Congregational Church, a beautiful addition to the architectural attractions of Salt Lake City, is located on the corner of First South and Fifth East streets. One of the most beautiful organs in the West has been placed within it, and combined with the elegant interior finish, helps to make this addition to our collection of churches the most notable of them all. Services are held every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at usual hours.

First Methodist Church, half a block east of Main street, on Third South, is a roomy, handsome brick structure, cost $60,000 and seats 800. Sunday services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

The Swedish Lutheran Church is on the corner of Second South and Fourth East streets. It was built in 1885; cost $10,000; is 66 feet long and 44 feet wide, and is generally considered one of the neatest buildings for religious purposes in the city. Opposite this building is All Hallows College (Catholic).

First Baptist Church. This very pretty edifice is located on the corner of Second South and Second West. Sunday services are held at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

The Christian Scientists not long ago completed, at a cost of over $25,000, quite a nice and attractive place of meeting. It will be found east on Third South.

In Salt Lake City, besides the recognized orthodox churches, can be found the Unitarians, Christian Scientists, the "Reorganized," Salvation Army, Theosophists, Freethinkers, and others, so that any, religious or non-religious, can be satisfied.

For the inquirer, the interested, or the curious, the Latter-Day Saints have services in each meeting house of the twenty-five wards of the city every Sunday, generally commencing at 6 or 6:30 p. m. There are Sabbath schools in these wards also at 10 a. m., where visitors are welcomed. Sacrament services are held first Sunday in each month at 2 p. m., in the same places. Tabernacle services at 2 p. m. Sundays, as noted elsewhere. The public are invited and all seats are free.

(Page 20.) PUBLIC OR DISTRICT SCHOOLS.

Salt Lake City has reason to be proud of her public schools, which are, in point of number, size, and architectural finish, the equals of any to be found in older communities. All the interior finishings and appointments are of the best, and all recent improvements deemed necessary to a complete system of education have been adopted. The number of scholars enrolled in 1901 was 13,000, and the number in regular attendance is over 10,000 in the public schools of the city. There are 250 teachers. No religious tenets are permitted to be taught, making them strictly non-sectarian. The education obtained within them is little short of the highest type. The School Board is composed of both "Mormons" and "Gentiles," so-called, and is of a most progressive and liberal character. During late years $1,500,000 has been expended for additional school buildings and grounds. The amount requisite for maintaining the public schools of Salt Lake City, which number twenty-eight, exclusive of the University, is $210,000, which amount covers salaries, school books, etc., but there is also a large annual interest on the bonded school indebtedness.

Kindergarten schools are also established, and these are successfully and efficiently conducted.

(Page 21.) INDIANS (SEVERAL TYPES).

The Indians represented on this page of illustrations, are types of the races that still remain in the valleys of Utah. Strange to say, they are gradually dying off, although uniformly treated with kindness in many homes. The policy of Brigham Young, as expressed by him, was, that it was "better to feed than to fight them."

The Indians generally regard the people now as their friends, and very seldom is there trouble between the settlers and these aborigines of the country. Colonies for them have been formed here and there, under the direction of devoted Elders, with a view of getting the Indians to understand and adopt the habits of the whites, but the results thus far are not very encouraging.

Of the Goshutes, in the western part of Utah, very few remain. Of the Utes, proper, many families are seen at times on the streets of Salt Lake City.

The Shoshones and Bannocks, in the northern part of Utah and Southern Idaho, are more numerous. They are superstitious about having their portraits taken. It is next to impossible to get them to pose without dressing up for the occasion, attrition with civilization having led them to have some regard for personal appearance—at least when being photographed.

The portraits of Sioux Indians here inserted were obtained from the fact that they were enlisted men in the U. S. Army (stationed at Fort Doglas at the time), and through a strong feeling of friendship, they reluctantly allowed themselves to be photographed as dressed for their famous "Ghost Dance"—a concession never made when in their own villages.

(Page 22.) BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SALT LAKE CITY AND SURROUNDINGS.

Little need be said in regard to this, save that it represents and gives an idea of the magnitude of the city of the "Saints," which covers nearly twelve square miles. Its lordly streets and individual palaces are worthy of its founder and its site. No fairer city rests in this Republic, and when seen from an eminence, in the midst of spring and summer, it is a notable picture. Trees, flowers, lawns, and homes set in changing colors and framed as it were by the everlasting hills, it is the astonishment of tourists and the very ideal combination of town and country. Transit from its extremities is easy; electric cars run along its thoroughfares and into its

lovely suburban districts, which are increasing annually, from a somewhat mistaken idea, that the Garden City is becoming crowded, and that fresh air is more or less of a stranger in those grand thoroughfares which are envied by every tourist and visitor who, from old-fashioned, stifling, bustling cities, have felt as if they possessed it all.

Water, sewage, electric lighting, schools, colleges, universities, and all sorts of educational institutions; ready city transportation and several converging railroads; lakes, ravines, and mountains; retreats and pleasure resorts in great variety; mercantile stores and manufactories; mining in gold, silver, lead, copper, coal, iron; rocks, marbles, onyx, clays, for buildings; fruits, grazing, stock ranges, and agricultural interests generally, including sugar, and salt from the inland sea—so make up, along with a multiplicity of things unnamed, a marvellous whole as is rarely equaled and never excelled in our almost interminable national domain, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or from Mexico to Canada. The resources of this wonderful State are innumerable; her population is peaceable, progressive, and, in the main, religious without fanaticism and more than disposed to award to all lovers of religious liberty, unselfish patriotism, and intelligent citizenship, a welcome to this so-called "Treasure House of the Gods" for mutual blessings and enduring peace. No tourist who crosses this great continent can afford to do so without visiting this the Queen City of the everlasting hills, if only to witness the outgrowth of that faith, patience, and perseverence which, from the Genesis of the "Mormon" colonies into the desert, their mighty leader, Brigham Young, and his indefatigable successors, associates, and people, have wrought, —miracles unparalleled by any other similarly situated people since the world began.

TOURISTS' GUIDE TO CITY STREET NOMENCLATURE.

The streets of Salt Lake City are laid out at right angles, 132 feet wide, and run north and south, east and west—combined, they would extend over 100 miles.

The central business street is called East Temple (or Main) street, and bounds the Temple Block on the east.

The street bounding Temple Block on the south is called South Temple, and sometimes Brigham street.

The street bounding Temple Block on the west is called West Temple street.

The street bounding Temple Block on the north is called North Temple street—sometimes Aqueduct street.

The streets east of East Temple street are designated by numbers and called First East, Second East, etc.; those south of South Temple street being called First South, Second South, etc.; those west of West Temple street being called First West, Second West, etc., and those north of North Temple street being called First North, Second North, etc.

STATISTICS OF SALT LAKE CITY.

The population of Salt Lake City is 65,000, by a close estimate.

The estimated wealth of Salt Lake City is $75,000,000.

The altitude of the city above sea level is 4,300 feet above the sea at the south-east corner of Temple Block.

The annual death rate of Salt Lake City is less than 10 per thousand of its population.

One hundred and forty-eight thousand tons of salt are made by evaporation on the borders of the lake.

Fifty thousand barrels of beer are made annually.

The Dinwoody Furniture Company is the largest of several furniture manufacturing concerns.

The Z. C. M. I. Factory turns out about $175,000 worth of boots and shoes, and $10,000 worth of overalls, etc., giving employment to 200 persons. Solomon Brothers also make $20,000 worth of boots and shoes per annum, and Robinson Brothers manufacture about the same amount of similar goods.

Salt Lake City has over 60 miles of water mains, 22 miles of sewers, $2,500,000 city debt, a city tax of 32½ mills, 70 miles electric railway; it has 300 arc electric street lights, a large number of artesian wells, three fine hospitals, a splendid public school system, and schools and churches of nearly all the religious sects to be found in other cities.

There are three daily papers published in Salt Lake City—*The Desert News*, *Herald*, and *Tribune*.

The receipts of the Salt Lake Postoffice for 1900 were said to be $135,000.

There are twenty-eight public school districts in Salt Lake City, where a good common school education may be obtained. There is also a good public high school.

The different religious societies also have schools so that education is easy of access to all who desire it. Kindergartens are also established and doing well.

There are twenty-four bishops' wards in Salt Lake City. The Mormon residents of each of these are in charge of the bishop and his two counselors and an organization of teachers.

The width of the streets in Salt Lake City has always created comment. Some think them too wide—some think them just right, urging that general conflagrations are impossible; also that contagious diseases do not have as good a chance. Taxpayers might prefer them of less width, but Brigham Young was the engineer that gave the measurements, and his ideas have settled the width of those streets for all time to come. One hundred and thirty-two feet from wall to wall is the usual width. Along most of the streets the mountain water courses down on each side, and when planted with trees this great width is not so noticeable. Those streets illustrated (see page 10 of Reflex pictures) are the principal business thoroughfares and embrace East Temple (or Main) and First and Second South streets. One noticeable, and to some objectionable feature, is that the principal poles for telegraph, telephone, and street railway purposes are placed in the middle of the streets, which mars their grandeur, as these poles increase from year to year.

The Warm Springs are located within the city limits, on the corner of Seventh North and Second West, and can be reached every fifteen minutes by electric cars. Here can be had Turkish, plunge, or private baths. The temperature of the baths runs from 100° to 108° F., and stress is laid upon their curative value in rheumatism, dyspepsia, and catarrh of the head or stomach.

These springs are charged with hydro-sulphuric acid gas, and ladies praise their virtues as removers of tan, freckles, etc.; in fact, as superior to any cosmetic in the renewing and preservation of the complexion.

The improvements and accommodations are of the first order.

The Salt Lake Sanitarium-Natatorium is located in the heart of the city, on Third South, between Main and West Temple streets; it is supplied with water of 110° F., from an excellent mineral medicinal spring three miles distant, and is as tasty, complete, and commodious a sanitarium as can be found in any city. Its waters are equally as beneficial as those of other springs. The price of a bath at each of these springs and at the sanitarium is 25 cents.

These hot thermal and medical springs, so conveniently located at and near Salt Lake City, are destined, ere long, to make her the greatest sanitarium on the American continent.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST AS TO THIS CITY.

City Creek, Parley's, and Emigration Creeks are the chief sources of water supply for this growing city.

The aqueduct for carrying off its surplus waters runs through the center of North Temple street.

A large canal runs from the narrows of Jordan River, twenty miles south, into the eastern part of the city, with an outlet into City Creek aqueduct, near East Temple street; other canals are also constructed to water the western part of the valley in addition to others on the east side of the river.

TOURIST CARRIAGE DRIVES.

The points of interest that can be reached by tourists when riding out are Fort Douglas, Prospect Hill, Liberty Park, the "Drive," and the Boulevard. To reach any of these you pass many interesting points; and if time is abundant, a drive up City Creek Canon will be found both pleasant and attractive. Hundreds of Salt Lakers take their conveyances, tents, and camp accoutrements and spend delightfully cool weeks during the summer season up the canons that open out into the valley—except City Creek, along which no one is allowed to camp as a precautionary measure in regard to the domestic water supply.

The canons possessing the greatest attractions are City Creek and Big and Little Cottonwood Canons. An ascent of any one of these reveals a succession of beautiful pictures.

On West Temple, between South Temple and First South, can be found the largest and best appointed livery and transfer stables in the West; they possess facilities for hauling large parties of tourists in their celebrated Tally-Ho Coach, "Raymond," the largest in the world, and other commodious "Drags," Coupes, Victorias, etc. Gentlemanly drivers, well posted on matters of interest to tourists, are furnished. Other establishments also furnish livery outfits.

Calder's Park, just south of the city, and Liberty Park, just within the limits, are both beautiful resorts, with all the essential features, and can be reached easily by electric cars.

PLACES OF INTEREST OUTSIDE OF THE CITY.

The visitor who intends to enjoy himself for a few days in Utah should visit some of the grand canons of the Wasatch

range. The most beautiful is Big Cottonwood Canon, easily accessible by conveyance; the road is smooth and the scenery well repays. Little Cottonwood Canon can be reached in summer by daily stage to Wasatch ("Granite" Summer Resort), thence by tram to Alta, 9,000 feet elevation. From the heated valley to snow banks in a few hours is a trip worth taking.

Should the visitor desire to still further take in the grandeur of the Wasatch range, he is advised to go three miles, on foot or horseback, from Alta over to Brighton's (Silver Lake Summer Hotel, 9,200 feet elevation), see the beautiful lakes and mountains, thence over to Park City, by wagon road, and visit the greatest mining camp in Utah, the location of the famous Ontario, Silver King, and Daly mines. From thence he can reach Salt Lake by rail over the Park City Branch of the Rio Grande Western, thus giving him grand views in Parley's Park and in Parley's Canon down to the city. The whole trip is full of scenic interest and quite inexpensive. The famous mines of Tintic can be reached by the Oregon Short Line or Rio Grande Western Railways. The last named passes around Utah Lake and through the towns and villages in Utah valley. The Oregon Short Line train leaves Salt Lake City direct for Eureka, branching from a point near Lehi, the first town reached on entering Utah valley, where there is located one of the six successful beet factories in the United States.

Bingham Canon, another important mining camp, but in the Oquirrh Mountains, on the west side of Salt Lake valley, is also a great place of interest. It can be easily reached by the Rio Grande Western Railway. Mercur and many other mining districts are now looming up with astonishing results. A train for this point leaves Salt Lake City every day and returns, giving the tourist an opportunity of inspecting the most phenomenal mining district in the State.

Besides Utah Lake, the most noted in Utah are Fish Lake, 250 miles south of Salt Lake City and 6,500 feet above the sea, and Bear Lake, on the northeastern part of Utah. Both of these lakes abound in fish and are objects of great natural beauty.

The Logoon, eighteen miles by rail from the city, is quite a pleasant visiting point; the grounds are beautifully laid out; there is a fine pavilion for concerts and dancing, lakes for boating, cricket or ball grounds, fine open bowery for picnics, and seats everywhere for rest. Fare, including return, only 25 cents. Refreshments on the ground.

Gorfield Beach is also a noted resort on the lake shore. It is controlled by the Oregon Short Line Railway Company and situated at the most picturesque point on the southern shores of Utah's great inland sea. Everything necessary for the comfort and pleasure of visitors has been provided, and some have thought it to be superior to Saltair, but it is some six or seven miles further from the city than the latter.

At present it is unused, the lake having receded from its pavilion. It is, however, a very attractive resort for many reasons, and will doubtless be utilized in the future as in the past.

THE GREAT SALT LAKE.

No visitor should fail to visit and enjoy the superb luxury of a bath in these saline waters, whose buoyancy is so great that the bather can *sit* on it with perfect east, a few horizontal motions of the hands being all that is necessary to keep him self in position. Care should be taken by the bathers to keep the water from their eyes, noses, and mouths. The following shows the comparative density of different bodies of water:

	Woter.	*Solids.*
Atlantic Ocean	96.5	3.5
Mediterranean Sea	96.2	3.8
Dead Sea	76.0	24.0
Great Salt Lake	74.78	25.22

The lake is eighty miles long by fifty wide. It is shallow on the east side and deeper on the west; the greatest known depth being sixty feet.

Concerning life in the Great Salt Lake, Dr. J. E. Talmage has written: "Of animals but few specimens have been found in the lake, but these few are represented by swarming numbers. Among the animal forms already reported as common to the lake, the writer has confirmed the presence of four: (1) *Artemio fertilis*, Verril; (2) the larvae of one of the Tipulidae, probably *Chironomus oceanicus*, Packard; (3) a species of Corixa, probably *Corixa tricolor*, Uhler; (4) larvae and pupae of a fly, *Ephydra gracilis*, Packard."

Vast quantities of salt are obtained at various points on the borders of the lake, by solar evaporation from artificial ponds, during the summer months. It is shipped to the ore smelters of Utah, Idaho, Montana, and Colorado for fluxing purposes. There is enough to supply the whole Union for an indefinite period. The tourist should carry home specimens of water and sand from the shore, examine the same under a magnifying glass, and he will find that what was apparently

sand is a polished globe of lime, beautiful to look upon. If fond of climbing, visit the cave on the mountain side, about half a mile from the bathing houses at Garfield; there get a grand view of the lake and islands; notice also the wonderful water line that marks the epoch when the lake was a thousand feet higher than it is now, and no doubt was a fresh water lake at that time; it is now known to scientists as "Lake Bonneville," in honor of the modern discoverer of its former existence and magnitude.

STATE ITEMS FOR THE INQUIRER.

Salt Lake County is twenty miles long by eighteen in the widest part. Nearly all the land available for cultivation is taken up.

Utah covers an area of 82,190 square miles.

The population of Utah by last official count was (1900) 280,000.

The legal rate of interest in Utah is 8 per cent per annum.

There are over 100,000 teachers and scholars in the "Mormon" Sunday School Union of Utah.

There are thirty-nine banks in Utah, with a capital of $5,011,890 and deposits amounting to nearly ten millions.

The total assessed value of property in 1895 was $97,983,525.00.

The number of farms in Utah is 19,816, but few of which are encumbered by mortgage.

The total number of acres irrigated is 417,455.

Fifty-four million acres are included within the boundaries of the State, the irrigated portion is as one in fifty-three, probably some three million acres can be utilized by the creation of expensive reservoirs and appliances.

The number of sheep in Utah owned by its citizens is over 5,000,000. Value of sheep, $600,000. The wool clip is valued at $1,000,000.

Value of agricultural products in 1900 was over $15,000,000.

Number of industrial concerns 880, employing 50,541 people. Wages paid, $2,037,118. Capital invested, $5,476,245, now much increased. Products thereof in value, $6,678,118 annually.

Number of stores, 1,974. Employees, 5,023. Capital, $14,557,300, doing an annual business of $32,855,611.

Utah has 1,500 miles of railroad and 90 miles of street railroad.

Expended in public and private buildings and works in 1900, $2,000,000.

School property in Utah, $2,355,673.94, with a total school population of 86,000.

The total output of ranch and range was $2,000,000.

Seven times was application made for Statehood, which was finally granted. The first inauguration services were held January 6, 1895, and from Governor Wells' address on that occasion many of the statistics are culled. Since that date all these figures have become very materially advanced.

The rate of taxation, which includes City, County, and State, is 32½ mills on an assumed cash valuation.

The total assessment of the State for 1900 was $104,970,253, and the state tax for the same year was placed at $794,550.63.

Salt Lake County has a population of 85,000 souls or more, and the valuation of its taxable property is $40,000,000.

The products of the Utah Woolen Mills in Provo are sold all over the Union. The demand for them is increasing for the reason that they are all wool and honestly made to wear well.

There are eighteen cigar factories in Utah. The sale of stamps shows that 2,563,000 cigars were manufactured in a year, most of them in Salt Lake City, where there are thirteen factories.

Utah boasts of the finest Beet Sugar Factory in America. It is located near Lehi, and cost $500,000 to build it. The first year's run (1891) was 10,000 tons, which produced 1,250,000 pounds of sugar. The second year showed 1,500,000 pounds from 10,000 tons of beets, and the third year 4,000,000 pounds of sugar. This sugar took the prize at the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893; $4.25 per ton was paid for the beets, which were raised at different places in the locality. Twenty per cent was the highest product of sugar found in the beets, and those came from a place on the west side of the Jordan River, in Salt Lake Valley. The factory employs 110 men when running, but some 3,200 people, directly and indirectly, find employment on its account.

The output of sugar at Lehi was 1900, 11,400,000 pounds, and at the Ogden factory 5,800,000, or a total of 17,000,000 pounds, or some three million pounds short of the present Utah consumption. Each ton of beets utilized produced over 250 pounds of sugar.

So generously has the soil of this inter-mountain country responded to this industry that now factories are in process

of erection or already completed by Utah capitalists and experts, in Logan, Utah, Baker City, Oregon, and one in Colorado.

Among other products of Utah, that of cotton is not the least interesting. The first experiments were made in 1855 by missionaries and colonizers, Jacob Hamlin, Thales Haskell, A. P. Hardy, Samuel Knight, and some 25 others under the leadership of R. C. Allen.

Noting the climatic conditions on the Rio Virgin and Santa Clara (beyond the rim of the basin), they procured some cotton seed, added this to their other farming operations among the Indians, which proved a success; enough being produced after cleaning and spinning, then weaving by hand, to make thirty yards of cloth, a piece of which is still in possession of Samuel Knight—the joint product of self and wife.

Among the large number of colonizers sent down by President Brigham Young in 1858, was Joseph Horne and others, who were instructed to try this industry on a larger scale. From one unfortuitous circumstance to another it is said that every pound of lint cost $3.50, but this was gradually reduced; rebellion in the South gave the venture that impetus which culminated in the building of the factory at Washington, which ever since has been an important auxiliary in supplying the Southern people with clothing and Northern Utah with Batts, Cotton Yarn, Towels, Ginghams, and other fabrics, and the manufacture of which under the late management of Bishop Theo. Judd, has paid in seven years $20,000.00 in dividends and more than $100,000.00 in wages.

Wheat, Barley, and Oats in 1900, 5,000,000 bushels; estimated value $2,400,000.

The salt products for the year 1900 was 120,000 tons.

The Coal product for the year 1900 was 1,134,900 tons, worth $5,150,000.

The mineral output including Gold, Silver, Lead, and Copper, for the year was $21,385,649.

The dividends paid on prominent mines for the same time amounts to $2,439,500.

The comparatively new product, "Gilsonite," was mined in 1900, 120,000 tons.

One million dollars was put into new buildings in Salt Lake City in 1900.

The Salt Lake jobbing trade for the year was estimated at $22,500,000.

The fifteen Banks of Salt Lake City, with a capital of $3,005,000, have as deposits $25,016,454.

Clearings for the year amounted to $116,984,563.18.

The receipts of Salt Lake county were $257,269.53.

The State resources for the year amounted to $1,555,175.69.

The Provo factory consumed 500,000 pounds of wool and shipped out of the State 200,000 yards of woolen goods.

Utah posesses immense deposits for building purposes, Granite, red, gray, white, and brown Sandstone, Marble in all colors, and Onyx of fine grade.

Slate is also found in abundance, for roofing, when builders conclude to use it.

THE CLIMATE OF UTAH AND ITS FRUITS, ETC.

The month of June is the dryest in the year.

The average annual rainfall in Utah for twenty years is 16.5 inches, at the Salt Lake Signal Service Station, altitude about 4,300 feet, but at the higher elevations the precipitation is much more and remains, sometimes, all the summer and autumn, as snow.

A few thunder showers occur during the summer months and sometimes late in the fall.

Highest point on record reached by the thermometer was 102 degrees, on July 30, 1889. Ninety degrees is seldom reached, and this is not so much felt as in the humid atmosphere of lower places.

By ascending our canons during the heated term you can enjoy any degree of temperature wished, and also the delightful surroundings that make the canons so attractive.

Table of elevations of the principal places in Utah, from the United States Survey:

	Feet above sea level.		*Feet above sea level.*
Salt Lake City	4,261	Logan	4,557
Great Salt Lake	4,218	Nephi	4,920
American Fork	4,608	Parowan	5,910
Provo	4,520	Promontory	4,905
Utah Lake	4,498	Richfield	5,282
Spanish Fork	4,556	Rush Valley	5,234
Beaver	6,058	Mammoth Mine	6,947
Fort Douglas	4,800	Tintic	4,833
Corinne	4,232	Tooele	4,487
Devil's Gate	4,835	Willard City	4,350
Echo	5,589	Daw's Mountain	13,300
Filmore	6,025	Mt. Nebo	11,992

The lowest temperature recorded in Salt Lake City was twenty below zero, January 20, 1883. Since 1874 the mercury has fallen below zero only six times on the coldest days, the first frosts being about the ninth day of October, in Salt Lake Valley on the uplands; on the lowlands a few days earlier.

It is very seldom that winds in the Utah Valley reach more than twenty miles per hour. Cyclones and hurricanes are unknown.

The Black Hamburg grape will ripen in Salt Lake Valley, if protected by a northern shelter. The Sweetwater grape reaches perfection, without shelter, but all tender grape vines should be protected in winter. Nectarines, apricots, and almonds do well. Utah strawberries are the finest on earth, and her potatoes and vegetables have no superiors. There are only a few trees growing in Salt Lake City that were found there when the pioneers came in in 1847, namely; a grove of box elder trees near the O. S. L. R. R. Station, and a group of scrub oak trees in front of a small house, the second one west from the corner of North Temple and Main Streets on the north side of the street.

Excellent cotton, grapes, raisins, and semi-tropical fruits and nuts are raised in the extreme southern part of Utah beyond the rim of the basin.

The peach reaches perfection in the lower Valleys of Utah. Utah's apple crop suffers from the codlin moth, and the indifference of those who try to raise apples. By a Territorial (now State) Law enacted in 1894, owners are compelled to "spray" their orchards, to kill insects.

In 1895 there were in Utah 450,340 acres of land under cultivation, of which 417,455 were actually irrigated.

"Dry farming," that is wheat farming without irrigation, is successful some seasons, but irrigation makes the raising of crops a certainty.

Utah barley has the reputation of making the finest beer. As a consequence there are several breweries, giving employment to a great number of people. The product is exported to all the surrounding States.

Lucerne or alfalfa is one of the most valuable crops, and has made many a poor man wealthy. It has the property of rooting very deeply in the soil, and stands drought wonderfully. If watered well from three to four crops can be cut annually, yielding from one to four tons per cutting per acre, and sometimes eight tons of hay per season. Cattle eat it ravenously.

The best native timber is the red pine. The only hard woods are the mountain mahogany and maple, but neither of these is large enough to be available for manufacturing purposes.

THE MINERAL PRODUCTS OF UTAH.

The mines of Utah, in which between fifty and sixty millions are invested, have paid in dividends over thirty millions since the feeble beginning in 1870.

The estimated output of precious metals in Utah during 1900 was as follows:

Silver (in value)	$11,218,545
Gold (in value)	3,862,416
Lead (in value)	4,018,618
Copper (in value)	2,286,060

And since 1870, when mining began in these metals, a grand total has been reached of $200,000,000, the seaboard price of which was quite a percentage in advance.

Utah minerals cover a larger variety probably than that covered by any other section of the country. See list:

Gold,	Iron,	Mercury,
Silver,	Aluminum,	Molybdenum,
Lead,	Antimony,	Titanium,
Copper,	Arsenic,	Manganese,
Zinc,	Bismuth,	Tellurium.

Besides all the Carbons, Stones, Marbles, Onyx, Slate, Gems of every variety, with earths, Clays, Salts, and rare minerals beyond compare, the State is indeed a vertiable "Treasure House of the Gods!" These interests in the main or with few exceptions have been developed by non-Mormons. The Mormons have given greater attention to agriculture and manufacturing, which made possible the more exciting business.

Over 260 distinct classes of minerals have been found in Utah, all having commercial value.

THE "MORMONS" OR LATTERDAY SAINTS.

It is well known that the attention of the world centered upon Utah originally for far different reasons than those of to-day: its growth, prosperity, resources, and prospects now are widely known, her social conditions and religious faith are primary questions to but few; reformers, social economists, and theologians are increasingly interested, and no

more reliable reply can be had than the people themselves can give, they know of their own methods and of their own faith.

One of the pleasant features of their social life is the care which is extended toward the poor throughout their wide-spread colonies; to see and administer to this class every Bishop's Ward has its Ladies' Relief Society, and arrangements are so perfect in the Church, that but few, if any, persons of advanced age are overlooked or forgotten. Indeed, the sight of aged members of the Church asking alms is as rare as are angel's visits. A committee of gentlemen also make it a business to see that a grand entertainment every summer in the shape of an excursion is provided for all who are seventy years of age or over. As many as 1,700 persons over seventy have visited many Utah cities, where they were received with the greatest enthusiasm. Everything was free—the street cars, the railroad, the entertainment, and the prizes. The Oregon Short Line and the R. G. W. Railways have annually assisted in providing these free excursions for the aged. During the winter months a grand free performance in the Salt Lake Theatre is also provided by the same committee, through the gracious willingness of local or other theatrical troups. In this all widows, orphans, missionaries' wives, bootblacks, newsboys, deaf and dumb persons, and especially the aged without reference (as in the railroad trip) to creed, color, or nationality are welcome.

As to the religious teachings of the Latter-day Saints, they have been summarized by the Reflex as follows:

I.

They believe in God, the Eternal Father, in His Son, Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost.

II.

That God is a perfect being, possessing body, parts, and passions. Christ said He was the express image of His Father's person—God is the Father of the Spirits of all mankind. And that the atonement of Christ was designed to enable fallen humanity to return to the presence of their Eternal Father.

III.

That the Church as established by Jesus Christ was destroyed and his followers gradually dwindled until a general apostasy from the primitive order was the conqueror. That God did not acknowledge the man-made systems that thus sprang up. And that no man has the right to act as a servant of God unless he possesses the authority by revelation.

IV.

That the leading principle and order of induction into the Church of Christ are as follows:

1. "Faith" in the living God and His Son, Jesus Christ.
2. "Repentance" for past sin, and a firm resolve to consecrate the life to the cause of truth.
3. "Baptism," by immersion for the remission of sins by one duly authorized.
4. "The laying on of hands," by Elders of the Church, for the gift of the Holy Ghost.

All who obey these laws with honest and sincere purpose of heart are entitled to enjoy the gifts of the true Gospel, viz.: The healing of the sick by laying on of hands, the gifts of prophecy, speaking in tongues, the revelation of God's Holy Spirit for the personal guidance of those that accept the truth, with the assurance of eternal life should they endure to the end.

It was therefore necessary that some one in this age be delegated to act as His representative, so that the same order as that established by Jesus Christ, should again be restored to these latter times. Joseph Smith was the one selected and through the administration of a holy angel, the Holy Priesthood was again restored to the earth, with all its orders and grades, as enjoyed in the ancient times.

V.

That the order of Priesthood in the true Church is as follows:

First, a Prophet whose right it is to receive a revelation for the guidance of the Church, and for his assistance, two counsellors and a quorum of Twelve Apostles, whose mission it is to introduce the Gospel to all nations. There are two orders which constitute what is known as the Melchizedek and Aaronic Priesthoods. High Priests, Seventies, and Elders belong to the first, Bishops, Priests, Teachers, and Deacons belonging to the latter. All men who live godly lives are entitled to enjoy a portion of that Priesthood.

VI.

That the Bible is a record of God's dealings with man-

kind in the Eastern world, and that the Book of Mormon, as revealed to Joseph Smith, is also a record of His dealings with the ancient people who lived on the American continent. And that these sacred books mean what they say, and must be understood similarly to all other histories.

VII.

That the sphere of woman is as noble as that of man, and that she is entitled to all the rights she can enjoy.

That all capable persons should marry, and that any man who shirks the obligations of matrimony is a dangerous element in society.

That marriage is a sacred compact and should be made for time and all eternity, and must be performed in buildings specially erected for that purpose. For this and other reasons, temples are needed, that the vicarious work of baptism for the dead and other ordinances of salvation may have attention.

VIII.

That marriage, under well-defined regulations, is necessary to the proper development of the sexes, mentally and physically; and that unrestricted and unauthorized relations between the sexes are illegitimate and an abomination in the sight of God.

IX.

That the payment of tithes and offerings to meet the expenses of the Church, to feed the hungry, clothe the naked, comfort the widows and orphans, and provide for old and needy persons, is a part of the duty of each member of the Church of Christ.

X.

That for the full development of the members of the Church, a place of gathering is necessary. That the Lord has chosen America as the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, and that the valleys of the mountains of the west, are the present places of rendezvous.

XI.

That the Constitution of the United States of America is a heaven-born document, that the nation will grow in power and prosperity as the strict observance of its principles are maintained, and that it will diminish in power in the same ratio as its sublime truths are set aside.

XII.

That the practice of self-denial is the imperative duty of a Latter-day Saint. For this reason he is taught to be temperate in all things, to avoid the use of tea, coffee, tobacco, and all alcoholic drinks as much as possible, and to abstain from food interdicted in the advice given to the ancients through Moses.

XIII.

That all truths, of whatsoever nature or character, which are clearly demonstrated, are revelations of God's power.

That no person is a true disciple, who, while professing the name of a saint, is false to the sacred title. And that no person can enjoy eternal advancement without living for it.

That it is unlawful to take the name of God in vain on any occasion.

That the life and example of Christ is the highest example for all to imitate, and that all vaunted superiority lacking these qualities is hollow and of no avail.

That every man is free to accept or reject the Gospel, but that he cannot receive remission of sins, be reconciled to God or enjoy eternal life in His presence on any other terms than obedience to the Gospel, is scriptural and true.

That all men will be rewarded or punished according to their works, whether good or evil.

That the dead who did not obey the Gospel in this life can hear and accept it in the spirit world—their mortal relatives or friends attending to the ordinances of the Gospel in the Temples on their behalf.

That all mankind will be resurrected from the dead and will come forth to judgment and receive either reward or punishment, which will be varied in degree, according to capacity, merit, or demerit.

And that the glorified earth will be the dwelling place of resurrected, glorified, and immortal beings, who will have previously passed their mortal probation thereon, and that they will dwell upon it forever in the light and knowledge and Glory of God.

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